* Defind time and information limits and outcomes at each stage of processing and decision-making leading to certainty in time frame.
* Ensures quality control of EIA from stage of screening/scoping.
* Separate fast-track clearance process for construction projects due to shorter project cycle.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The draft notification will have to be finalized before 14th September, 2006.

Quality of water in Ganga at Allahabad

1843. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHACHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is, at present, the quality of water in Ganga and at the Confluence of three rivers at Allahabad;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to monitor the quality of water regularly; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to provide clean and hygienic water to tourists who would visit Allahabad in December this year at the time of Kumbh Mela?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Water quality of river Ganga is being monitored once a month by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) through Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) under its ongoing programme of 'Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resoruces (MINARS)'. The Ministry of Environment & Forests is also monitoring the water quality of river Ganga for evaluating the impact of implementation of Ganga Action Plan on river water quality.

The monitoring data under Ganga Action Plan from Rishikesh (Uttranchal) to Uluberia (West Bengal) reveals that the water quality of river Ganga during the summer of 2006, is not meeting the desired bathing class standard in the stretch from Kannauj downstream to Allahabad upstream in respect of bio-chemical oxygen demand (BOD), an indicator for organic pollution. The levels of dissolved oxygen (DO) however, are found to meet the standard throughout the river length. The BOD values at the bathing ghat at Sangam

and Allahabad downstream are 3.7 and 3.2 milligram per liter respectively as against the desired standard of 3.0 milligram per liter.

(c) Under the Ganga Action Plan at Allahabad, a sewage treatment capacity of 60 million liters per day has been created during Phase-I and a treatment capacity of 29 million liters per day is envisaged in Phase-II. As per the report of Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, all industrial units at Allahabad have installed effluent treatment plants which are operating satisfactorily. During the Kumbh Mela, the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board can issue directions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to the industrial units and local bodies in case of non-compliance. Also, as per the direction of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court, the State Irrigation Department has been asked to maintain sufficient water release from Narora Dam during this period.

Flexible Complementary Scheme

1844. SHRI KAMALAKHTAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Director of G.B. Pant Institute for Himalayan Environment and Development Almora, Uttaranchal has to constitute a Board after approval from the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests to get the scientists assessed for the benefits under Flexible Complementary Scheme (FCS);

(b) whether the said Board has been constituted:

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the name of Members of Baord;

(d) the reasons for delay for holding the Board meeting; and

(e) the steps taken by his Ministry to expedite the matter and extend the benefits due to the Scientists under FCS of the said Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Scientists in G.B. Pant Institute for Himalayan Environment and Development are assessed for benefits under FCS by an Assessment Committee and not a Board. The broad composition of the Committee is provided in the Rules. It consists of Chairman of the Governing Body or his nominee, two experts and Director of the Institute.